## THE NATIONAL ERA.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF MR. R. TOOMBS, OF GEORGIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 27, 1850, In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Presiden's Message communicating the Constitution of California.

Mr. TOOMBS said Mr. CHAIRMAN: There is a general discontent among the people of fifteen States of the Union against this Government. Popular discontents are rarely ill founded. It is almost impossible, in a free, popular Government, for any considerable portion of the people to become alienated from the government of their own free choice, without a substantial of substantial reason. I propose, as a representative of a portion of the people who participate largely in this discontent, to inquire into its cause, and if it be well-founded, to ask you to remove it. It is based upon a well-founded apprehension of a fixed purpose on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union to destroy their political rights; to put their institutions under the ban of the empire, by excluding them from an equal participation in the common benefits of the Republic, and thereby to bring the powers of their own Government in direct hostility to fifteen hundred millions of their property. This brief statement suggests the propriety of the investigation upon which I now pro-pose to enter: What is the true relation of this Government to property in slaves? We are now, sir, in a transition state; heretofore, the distribution of political power, under our system, has made sectional aggression impossible. I think it would have been wise to have secured permanency to such distribution by the fundamental law. It was uot done. The course of events, the increase of population in the Northern portion of the Republic, and the addition of new States, are about to give, if they have not already given, the non-slaveholding States a majority in both branches of Congress, and they have a large and increasing majority of the population of the Union. These causes have brought us to the point where we are to test the sufficiency of written constitutions to protect the rights of a minority against a majority of the people. Upon the determination of this question will depend, and ought to depend, the permanency of the Government. The union of these States had its birth in the weakness of its separate members; without that single controlling element, its early history amply demonstrates that its creation, in its present form, would have been an impossibility. It contained uncongenial ele-ments, and perhaps discordant interests. It left local, yet great and important interests, of what was even then seen would be numerically the weaker section of the Confederacy, without any security against the stronger, except from parch-ment guarantees. Our fathers did not imitate the wisdom of the great Grecian ambassador, who de-clared, when entering into a treaty with the adthe property of the people is so obviously just that it is usually admitted, with the qualification versaries of his country: I will except no other security but this -- that you shall not have the power to injure my country, if you wish to do it. Our security, under the Constitution, is based

The old Confederation, which was found strong enough, under a sense of common danger, to carry us triumphantly through the war of the Revolution, upon the return of peace was supposed to be insufficient for the wants of the country. Delegates met in convention at Philadelphia to amend the present Constitution was the result of their labors. The journals and debates of that convention attest the fact, that the delegates from the slaveholding States saw the danger of submitting their rights to property in slaves to the hos-They foresaw that they would be in a minority a strong hostility to that interest was openly manifested in the Convention; they were wise enough not to expect an abatement of that sentiment, and ations of that assembly, threatened the loss of the whole plan of Union. They were conceded, be-cause the Union could not have been formed without their concession. These special guaran-

solely upon good faith. There is nothing in its structure which makes aggression permanently

npossible. It requires neither skill, nor genius

nor courage, to perpetrate it; it requires only bad faith. I have studied the histories of nations and

the characteristics of mankind to but little purpose, if that quality shall be found wanting in the fu-

ture administration of our affairs. Our present

Constitution was not baptized in the blood of the

1st. An exception of the African slave trade from the general power of Congress over com-2d. Representation for slaves in this branch of

3d. The right to demand the delivery up of fugitives from labor escaping to the non-slaveholding confederates. 4th. The obligation of the General Government

to suppress insurrections. These special securities, together with the reservation "to the States respectively, or to the people," of the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States," were supposed by those who granted them and those who accepted them to be amply sufficient to protect property in slaves from any hostile action in this Government. In this sense was the Constitution received and accepted by the people of the United States. The only defect in these guarantees results from the fact that the execution and faithful observance of them depends upon the good faith of the Government : in

themselves honestly adhered to, they are full, ample, and sufficient. The history of some of them is curious and instructing. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, Virginia and Maryland had prohibited the African slave trade. North Carolina had laws trammelling and restraining it. South Carolina and Georgia insisted upon further importations. These two States bargained with New England, and a part of the consideration was, that New England was to vote for the con-tinuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, and Georgia and South Carolina were to vote to place the general commerce of the country under the control of a majority of Congress, instead of two-thirds, which had been passed by the convention. The understanding was fairly carried out on both sides, and thus the African slave trade was made lawful commerce under the flag of the Union, by the votes of New England against the vote of slaveholding Virginia and Maryland. The North have enjoyed in security her part of the bargain, and she was none the loser by our part of the contract, as she did the carrying, and received the profits of the speculation in slaves. Yet, in the face of these facts, and in defiance of these provisions of the Constitution, we are told on this floor by New England Representatives, that slave property is out of the protection of the Gov-Thousands of these slaves thus introduced as lawful commerce are still held by the people of the South; other thousands, which were sold for taxes and other debts due this Government, are thus held, the money is or may be in your treasury, liable to be paid out for your per Your Government has direct or imperfect liens upon other thousands in the shape of official or other bonds. We have the right to call on you to give your blood to maintain these thou-sands and all the rest of the slaves of the South in bondage. It is "so nominated in the bond."
Yet, with these obligations resting upon you, we are told by you that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Gentlemen, de-ceive not yourselves, you cannot deceive others. This is a pro-slavery Government. Slavery is stamped upon its heart—the Constitution. You must tear that out of the body politic before you can commence the work of its eradication.

have heard in this Hall, within a few days past, fierce and bitter denunciations from North ern lips, of Abolitionists-those of the Garrison school, who sometimes chance to meet in Fancuil Hall. In my judgment, their line of policy is the kirest, most just, most honest, and defensible, of all the enemies of our institutions. And such will be the judgment of impartial history. "They shun no question, they wear no mask." They admit some, at least, of the constitutional obligations to protect slavery. They hold these obligations inconsistent with good conscience, and they therefore denounce the institution as "a covenant with Hell," and struggle earnestly for its over-throw. If their conduct is devoid of every other virtue, and every other claim to our respect, it is at least consistent. They do not seek, as many members do here, to get the benefits and shun the burdens of the bargain. Notwithstanding the constitutional safeguards

which I have enumerated, the enemies of slavery here have attempted, and are now attempting to get, by implication, that power to war upon it which was so studiously withheld. No man pretends that there is any express power (except that to inhibit the African slave trade after 1808) granted in the Constitution to limit, restrain, discourage, or otherwise impair property in slaves. But they seek to effect these objects by implication, under the claim of power to govern the Territories belonging to the United States. This power to govern the Territories is itself but a power to govern the Territories is itself but a power to govern the Territories is itself but a sade against slaver. upplication. It is not founded upon express grant. That clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the ter-slavery in the Territories. I have endeavored to

confine it so clearly to territory as land, as property, that the pretension is now generally abandoned as untenable, the advocates of the power most usually claim it as resulting from the power

to acquire territory by treaty. It being unimportant to my argument from whence the power to legislate over the Territories is derived, I shall not now discuss it. No matter where you place it, the power to legislate against slavery is not a legitimate incident to it, and cannot by any just rule of constitutional construction be derived from it. The object, the end, is nowhere sanctioned by the Constitution, therefore the means cannot be implied. The argument of the North, stated briefly, is this: That the object of the power to legislate over the Territories is to give them good government, and that the exclusion of slavery is a necessary and proper means to secure that object. The conclusion is not warranted by the premises, even considering it as a general proposition, without reference to our peculiar form of government; taken in that connection, it is not only illogical, but atrocious It is assuming that there was an implied power given to the head of our political system to war against its members—a power to stamp with reprobation the institutions of fifteen States of the Republic, to declare their institutions inconsistent with good government, and to forbid their adoption, even if desired by the people, by the inhabitants of the common domain of all the States. There lies the real question between us. This pretension is not only not warr ated by the Constitution, but brings you in direct collision with the fundamental principles of this Government and of all good government. This Government was established for the protection of the rights of persons and the rights of property of the political communities which adopted it. These are the primary objects of all good government. The protection of property is the corner-stone of industry, of national progress, of civilization. No Government can stand in America, or ought to stand anywhere, which brings its powers in hostility to the property of the people. These principles are the foundation of the positions which I assumed at the opening of this Congress. They elicited much nimadversion from the press of the North, and ome from people at the South who are among us, but not of us. I desire here, again, to re-affirm them. I shall stand by them; if their maintenance by the South costs the Union. it is your fault, not ours. Our lives, our property our constitutional privileges, are all really involved in the issue. Your position offers us the f.te of Hayti, or, at of Jamaica, or resistance to lawless rule. trust there is nothing in our past history which ought to induce you to doubt which alternative we shall accept. Though the Union may perish—though slavery may perish—I warn my countrymen never to surrender their right to an equal participation in the common property of the Reblic, nor their right to full and ample protection of their property from their own Government. The day they do this deed, their fall will be like hat of Lucifer, never to rise again. This general duty of Government to protect

of exception slave property. This tion is but asserting in a more odious form hostility to our rights. The principle upon which the exception is pretended to be based is, that slavery is a peculiar institution and is against the common law of mankind. If slavery is a peculiar nstitution, I have to reply, then our Government is a peculiar Government, and our Constitution is a peculiar Constitution, for I have already shown that both the Government and the Constitution are impregnated with the peculiarity. "The common law of mankind" is at best but an uncertain term. It wants many of the essential ingredients of good law. It is difficult of ascertainment, and more difficult to enforce. I take its best exponent to be the practice of mankind. Tested by this rule, the position of our opponents is untenable. There is no period in the history of the human race in which slavery has not existed in a great portion of the earth. It was the universal practice of mankind from the days of Abraham until the formation of our Constitution. It was expressly authorized and sanctioned by the cessor of St. Peter in the sixteenth century, and was at that time the general law of Christen-At the formation of our Constitution. property in slaves was recognised and protected in some form by every civilized Government in the world. If our constitutional right to the protection of our slave property is to be subjected to this new test, this new invention of our oppotherefore they demanded special guarantees for its protection. The inflexible pertinacity with which some of these guarantees were insisted uppact was made. It is the legal and just rule of constructing private contracts; it is equally just sition of public compacts. It is the only mode of arriving at the true sense and meaning of the parties to the compact in relation to the test applied. At that day, slavery was lawful in every country in the world where it was not prohibited by law. The dictum of Lord Mansfield to the contrary in Somersett's case, in 1772, was outside of the case before him, against the express decision of Lord Hardwicke and other eminent English jurists on the precise point, and was disavowed fifty years afterwards in a judicial decision by Lord Stowell, one of the most able, learned, and accomplished of England's judges. That such was the common law of these colonies Lord Mansfield himself, in the case referred to, expressly affirmed; and that such was the understanding of the law by the States who formed our Constitution is conclusively proved by the fact, that emancipation, where it has taken place, has been effected in every instance but one by express prohibition; and it is further shown by the uniform protection which this Government, from its foundation, has given to property in slaves, without inquiry into its origin. This Government has no power to declare what shall or what shall not be property, or to regulate the manner or places of its enjoyment, except in the cases of patent rights and copyrights. This power belongs to the State Governments to the extent that it exists anywhere. Whatever any of the States recognise as property, it is the duty of this Government to protect. When it places itself in hostility to property thus secured, it be-

comes an enemy to the people, and ought to be corrected or subverted. This is a question which affects the rights of all the States. This is the only rule which can preserve the harmony of the Union, and enable the General Government to perform impartially its duties to States having different interests and institutions. We have no right to complain, and we do not complain of any policy which our confederates may impose upon their own citizens, in relation slavery within their own limits; nor do we complain of the opinions of individuals in reference to it. Massachusetts can send Abolitionists here if she chooses, and she makes a free use of the right. What we have the right to demand, and what we do demand, is, that they shall not impress their anti-slavery opinions upon the legislation of this Government. We neither desire to force our policy upon her, nor will we submit to have hers forced upon us. We offer her the power and the resources of the Republic to protect her property. We require the same for ourselves. What object of material wealth, animate or inanimate, recognised by the laws of the Northern States, have we ever failed to protect? None. When have we ever attempted, by legislation or otherwise, to war upon her do-mestic policy? Never. We have not only pro-tected her wealth, when created or acquired, but we have done more—we have aided her, by our legislation, to create it. By our navigation laws legislation, to create it. By our mavigation laws we have given her the monopoly of our coasting trade. By discriminating tariffs we have invigorated and stimulated the arm of her industry. We have followed with our laws her ships freighted with her property, and her hardy seamen in pursuit of wealth, over the trackless ocean, to the uttermost parts of the world. They have traversed every ocean; they have stood upon every isle of the sea and upon every continent of the earth, securely pursuing the acquisition of the stars and stripes.

wealth, under that emblem of our nationality-We have withheld no part of the price-neither of blood nor treasure—of winning for that flag a name and a renown which makes it so omnipotent to shield the persons and property of American citizens. The sight of the flag of England once caused every Angio Saxon heart on this continent to leap with joy and gladness. Then the power which it represented was used to shield and protect them. Foolish tyrants made it the emblem of degradation. Loyalty was converted into hate—the rest is history. Profit by its teachings. I demand to-day that protection for my constituents which we have never withheld from you. It is the price of our allegiance. Let us understand each other. We hold it to be the duty of this Government to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States wherever its flog floats and it has paramount jurisdiction. And as a just corollary from this principle, we affirm that, as the Territories of the United States are the common property of the enter them with our flocks and our herds, with our men servants and our maid servants, and whatever else the laws of any of the States of sade against slavery.

We do not demand, as is constantly alleged on show that you have no power to do so. Slavery is a "fixed fact" in your system. We ask prolegislation over the Territories. But its terms tection against all hostile impediments to the in-

troduction and peaceable enjoyment of all of our property in the Territories; whether these impediments arise from foreign laws or any pretended domestic authority, we hold it to be your duty to remove them. Foreign laws can only exist in acquired territory by your will express or in the treatment of the recommendation of the Board of Trade, her boundary was again altered, and that portion of territory within the boundaries which I have described was annexed to West Florida, and thus it stood at the Revolution of the South. For very obvious reasons, founded upon natural causes, we are less solicitions and the treatment of the recommendation of the Board of Trade, her boundary was again altered, or a division of it between the boundaries which I have described was annexed to West Florida, and thus it stood at the Revolution of the South. For very obvious reasons, founded upon natural causes, we are less solicitions and the treatment of the strength of the south of th acquired territory by your will, express or implied. It is a fraud on our rights to permit them to remain to our prejudice. This new doctrine, asserting the right of the squatters on the trine, asserting the right of the squatters on the public domain to assume sovereignty over it, in its Territorial state, was concocted only for a Presidential campaign. It failed of its purpose, and is now brought into general contempt. It is believed to be without a defender except in its putative father. Congress alone has the right to legislate for the Territories until they shall be prepared for admission into the Union. At that period they have the right to form such Government as they may prefer, with the sole restriction that it shall be republican. When they shall be admitted, and what shall be their boundaries, and who shall participate in the formation of their who shall participate in the formation of their Government, are proper subjects for legislative discretion. Congress has no power over the character of their domestic institutions. Acting upon these principles, at the last session of Congress I gave my support to the bill for the admission of California into the Union, introduced by a gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Preston] who now, with so much honor to himself and advantage to the country, presides over one of the great Departments of this Government. That bill authorized the people of California to form their own institutions according to their own wishes. Northern gentlemen thrust in their Anti-Slavery Proviso, and the bill was defeated. Now I find the same gentlemen over-zealous for the admission of California. It is from no just regard to sound principles that they have changed their action. The people of California have inserted the Proviso for them; they have thus secured their end, and therefore change their policy. My objections to the California bill of the last session were numerous and grave, but it had the great advantage of settling the whole question without any violation of sound principles. I therefore overame my objections, and gave it my cordial and earnest support. The bill now before us for the admission of California has not that merit. It has all the objections that existed against the former bill, with still graver ones superadded and is without the merit of closing the question. It settles nothing but the addition of another non-slaveholding State to the Union, thus giving the predominating interest additional power to settle more fully the Territorial questions which it leaves unadjusted. In this state of the ques-

tion, it cannot receive my support.

Those who claim the power in Congress to ex-clude slavery from the Territories rely rather on

authority than principle to support it. They affirm, with singular ignorance of, or want of fidelity to, the ficts, that Congress has from the beginning of the Government uniformly claimed and repeatedly exercised the power to discourage slavery and to exclude it from the Territories. My investigation of the subject has satisfied my own mind that neither position is sustained by a single precedent. I exclude, of course, legislation the Ordinance of 1787 not to be within the principle asserted. For the first thirty years of history, this general duty to protect this great interest equally with every other, was universally admitted and fairly performed by every department of the Government. The act of 1793 was passed to secure the delivery up of fugitives from labor escaping to the non slaveholding States; your navigation laws authorized their transporta-tion on the high seas. The Government de-manded and repeatedly received compensation for the owners of slaves for injuries sustained in these lawful voyages by the interference of foreign Governments. It not only protected us upon the high seas, but followed us to foreign lands where he had been driven by the dangers of the sea, and protected slave property when thus cast even with the jurisdiction of hostile municipal laws. The slave property of our peo-ple was protected against the incursions of Indians by your military power and public treaties. The citizens of Georgia have received hundreds f thousand of dollars through your treaties for Indian depredations upon this species of property. That clause of the treaty of Ghent which provided compensation for property destroyed or taken by the British Government, placed slavery precisely upon the same ground with other prop-erty, and a New England man [Mr. Adams] ably nd faithfully maintained the rights of the slaveholder under it at the Court of St. James. Then the Government was administered according to the Government was administered according to ity; when the day of her peril comes, he will be the Constitution, and not according to what is the imitator of that historical character to whom now called "the spirit of the age." Those the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McLanduties in the organic law which political commu-nities had laid down for their guidance and government. Humanity-mongers, atheistical social-ists, who would upturn the moral, social, and po-litical foundations of society, who would substi-tute the folly of men for the wisdom of God, were then justly considered as the enemies of the human race, and as deserving the contempt, if not the execration, of all mankind.

Until the year 1829, your territorial legislation was marked by the same general spirit of fairness and justice. Notwithstanding the constant assertions to the contrary by gentlemen from the North, up to that period no act was ever passed by Congress maintaining or asserting the primary constitutional power to prevent any citizen of the United States, owning slaves, from removing with them to our Territories, and there receiving legal protection for this property. Until that time, such persons did so remove into all the Territories owned or acquired by the United States, except the Northwest Territory, and were there adequately protected. The action of Congress, in reference to the Ordinance of 1787, does not contravene this principle. That Ordinance was passed on the 13th of July, 1787, before the adop-tion of our present Constitution. It purported on its face to be a perpetual compact between the State of Virginia, the people of the Territory, and the then Government of the United Stat and unalterable except by the consent of all the parties. When Congress met for the first time under the new Government, on the 4th of March, 1789, it found the Government thus established by virtue of this Ordinance in actual operation; and on the 7th of August, 1789, it passed a law making the offices of Governor and Secretary of the Territory conform to the Constitution of the new Government. It did nothing more. It made no reference to the six h and last section of the Ordinance, which inhibited slavery. The division of that Territory was provided for in the Ordinance; at each division, the whole of the Ordinance was assigned by Congress to each of it. Upon every Democratic party as a party measure; it was declared by them to be a great American question. Mr. Van Buren was overthrown at Baltimore for opposing it; Mr. Polk was nominated for the Presidency mainly for his support of it. Upon every Democratic flag throughout the Republic—North, South, East, and West of the Free Soil claim to legislative precedents. Congress did not assert the right to alter a sol-emn compact entered into with the former Government, but gave its consent by its legislation to the Governments established and provided for in the compact. If the original compact was void for want of power in the old Government to make it, as Mr. Madison supposed, Congress may not have been bound to accept it—it certainly had no power to alter it. From these facts and principles it is clear that the legislation of the Northwest Territory does not conflict with the principle which I assert, and does not afford precedents for the hostile legislation of Congress against slavery in the Territories. That such was neither the principle nor the policy upon which the act of the 7th of August, 1789, was based, is further shown by the subsequent action of the same Congress. On the 2d of April, 1790, Congress by a formal act accepted the cession made by North Carolina of her western lands, (now the State of Tennessee,) with this clause in the deed of cession, "That no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves" in the ceded territory; and on the 26th of May, 1790, passed a Territorial bill for the government of all the territory claimed by the United States south of the Ohio river. The description of this Territory includes all the lands ceded by North Carolina, but it included a great deal more. Its boundaries were left indefinite, because there were conflicting claims to all the rest of the territory. But this act put the whole country claimed by the United States south of the Ohio under this pro-slavery clause of the North Carolina deed. The whole action of the first Congress in relation to slavery in the Territories of the United States seems to have en this: It acquiesced in a Government for the Northwest Territory based upon a preexisting anti-slavery Ordinance, created a Government for the country ceded by North Carolina, in conformity with the pro-slavery clause in her deed, and extended this pro-slavery clause in her deed, and extended this pro-slavery clause to all the rest of the territory claimed by the United States south of the Ohio river. This legislation vindicates the first Congress from all imputation of having established the precedent claimed by the friends of legislative exclusion. The next Territorial of the South are consecrated by the blood of her children. The aword is the title by which the act which was passed was that of the 7th of nation acquired the country. The thought is April, 1798. It was the first act of Territorial suggestive; wise men will ponder upon it—brave egislation which had to rest solely upon original, primary, constitutic, at power over the subject. It established a Government over the territory included within the boundaries of a line drawn

tion and the treaty of peace. Therefore the United States claim it as common property, and, in 1798, passed the act now under review, for its Government. In that act she neither claimed nor

In 1803, the United States acquired Louisiana from France by purchase. There is no special reference to slavery in the treaty; it was protected only under the general term of property. This acquisition was soon after the treaty divided into two Territories—the Orleans and the Louisiana Territories—over both of which Governments were established. The law of slavery obtained in the whole country at the time we acquired it. Congress prohibited the foreign and domestic slave trade in these Territories, but gave the protection of its laws to slave-owners emigrating thither with their slaves. Upon the admission of Louisiana into the Union, a new Government was established by Congress over the rest of the country, under the name of the Missouri Terri-This act also attempted no exclus slaveholders emigrated to the country with their slaves, and were protected by their Government. In 1819, Florida was acquired by purchase; its laws recognised and protected slavery at the time of the acquisition. The United States extended the same recognition and protection.

I have thus briefly reviewed the Territorial legislation of Congress from the beginning of the Government until 1820, and it sustains my proposition, that within that period there was no precedent where Congress had exercised, or attempted to exercise, any primary constitutional power to prevent slaveholders from emigrating with their slave property to any portion of the public lands; and that it had extended the proction of its laws ond its arms over such perso in all cases except in the Northwest Territory, where it was fettered and restrained by an organic law established before the formation of our present Constitution. In 1820, this power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Ter-ritories was, for the first time, distinctly and broadly asserted. It was sternly resisted by the South; the struggle convulsed the Republic, it resulted in what is called a compromise, by which Missouri was finally admitted into the Union without any restriction against slavery in her Constitution—and slavery was prohibited in all that part of the territory acquired from France, not within the State of Missouri, lying above 36° 30' north latitude. The South made this concession to union and harmony it started to mains to be seen whether this shall be an exception to the general rule, that concessions to unjust demands are fruitful of nothing but future aggressions. We are now daily threatened with every form of extermination if we do not tamely acquiesce in whatever legislation the majority may choose to impose upon us in relation to this ect. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Mann | threatens us with three millions of tages (he means substitutes) in the persons o our slaves, to enforce Free Soil insolence. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Bissell] threatens us twice, thrice, yea, four times nine regiments ready to immolate themselves in this cause, under pretext of supporting the Union. These are brave words, even for a militia colonel; Illinois can march down the regiments-she has sufficient numbers; how many of them she will march back again will depend upon ourselves. Gentlemen may spare their threats; he who counts the danger of defending his own honor is already de-

danger of defending his own honor is already degraded; the people who count the cost of maintaining their political rights are ready for slavery. The sentiment of every true man at the South will be, We took the Union and the Constitution together—we will have both or we will have neither. This cry of the Union is the masked battery from behind which the Constitution and the rights of the South are to be assisted. Let the South mask the man who is for sailed. Let the South mark the man who is for the Union at every hazard and to the last extrem-Augan referred, "the base Judean who, for thirty pieces of silver, threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe?

The South, sir, acquiesced in this compromise. Texas being the next acquisition after its adoption, it was applied to that country. Our claims to Oregon being settled, and all that country lying above the compromise line, the North applied the prohibition of slavery to the whole of that country, and the South acquiesced in it. Mr. Polk placed his approval of the bill upon that express ground. The North, after applying the nise line to Texas, now seeks to get rid of it by restricting the just territorial rights and limits of Texas. In this we think we have just cause of complaint; but the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CAMPBELL] manufactures out of this transaction two of the main counts in his indictment against the South. That gentleman congratu-lates himself upon the fact that Ohio has school-houses and schoolmasters at home. From the singularly inaccurate account which he gave of that very recent and marked event in our public Ohio needed her schoolmasters. That gentleman charges the annexation of Texas upon the South and through that policy, he says, Northern labor was stricken down by the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842, by the votes of the Senators from Texas

Mr. CAMPBELL here stated that he said it was Southern policy.

Mr. Tooms continued. Neither allegation is supported by the facts. When Mr. Tyler attempted to annex Texas by treaty, it was strongly urged upon the South, on sectional grounds, by distinguished gentlemen connected with his Government. On its presentation to the Senate, it was defeated by a large majority, embracing both Northern and Southern men. It was then taken up by the Democratic party as a party measure; it was declared by them to be a great American question. Mr. Van Buren was overthrown at were inscribed, "Polk, Dallas, Texas, and Oregon." The Democratic party triumphed; the Whig party of the South combated it with a fidelity equal to that of the North; both divisions of the party were overthrown in their respective sections, and a majority of the people at the North as well as the South sanctioned the annexation of Texas. After this decisive public verdict in its favor, several Whigs from the South voted for it it had become a mere question of time and terms of annexation. Their constituents were deeply interested in the terms. I then approved and now approve their course. The Tariff of 1842 fell by the same means: hostility to it was in-scribed upon those same banners; it became a cardinal principle of Democratic faith; it was promulgated by the same party convention, in which the whole North was not only represented, but in which it had an overwhelming majority If the act of 1846 is undermining Northern indus try, it is no fault of ours. I and every other Southern Whig, except my friend from Alabama, [Mr. Hilliard,] voted against it. I have never yet given a sectional vote in these halls. I never Whenever the state of public opinion in will. Whenever the state of public opinion in my own section shall deter me, or the injustice of the other shall incapacitate me from supporting the true interests of the whole nation and the just demands of every part of the Republic, I will then surrender a trust which I can no longer hold with honor. Neither are the consequences of the act of 1846 justly chargeable to Texas. Where was the Empire State when that battle was fought and lost? Where was New Hamp shire, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois? Yes sir, where was Ohio? Your journals will show man now chooses to consider the enemies of Northern labor. If the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842 has paralyzed the arm of Northern labor, the suicidal blow was stricken by its own

To return from this digression: Our next and men will act upon it. I foresaw the dangers of this question; I warned the country of these dangers. From the day that the first gun was fired upon the included within the boundaries of a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo river to the departments of this Government, I resisted all Chattahoochee river, then down that river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, then weston that line to the Mississippi river, then up the Mississippi to the beginning. This territory was within the boundary of the United States as defined by the treaty of Paris, and was not within the boundary of any of the States. The charter of Georgia limited her boundary on the south of the Altamaha river. In 1763, after the surter of Georgia limited her boundary on the south of the Altamaha river. In 1763, after the surrender of her charter, her limits were extended by the Crown to the St. Mary's river, and west on the thirty-first degree of north latitude to the

founded upon natural causes, we are less solicitous about the extent of the privilege than the recognition of the principle. The first would most probably be a boon without a benefit; the last is the vital spark of our whole political sys-tem, whose extinguishment is death. The North now disavows the principle of division. After getting more than two-thirds of Louisians, a portion of Texas, and all of Oregon, under the Missouri Compromise line of division, she now repudiates it. I am content. Let us stand on original constitutional principles. But let the North remember, that when she repudiates the Compromise line, she is entitled to take nothing by the legislative precedence based upon that compromise. With this reservation, she is not only without a precedent, as I have already shown, for our exclusion from any part of the common Territories of the Union, but such an act would be against all well-defined precedents, from the beginning of the Government to this day.

I have presented you the case of the South as

strongly as I am able to do it, as fully as the time

your rules allow me will permit. It is fortified by principle, by authority, and by the immutable principles of eternal justice. It is not only sup-ported by the principles of our own Government, but by the fundamental principles of every good Government. All just government is derived from the consent of the governed, and all power exercised without that consent is usurpation The universal limitation upon all delegated power whether express or implied, is that it shall be rightfully and inetty most for the common benefit of those who delegate it. No honest, intelligent of those who delegate it. No honest, intelligent man can believe, with the Constitution and its history before him, that the slaveholding States intended to confer upon Congress the power to legislate against their slave property in the Territories or anywhere else. The day that you do it, you plant the seeds of dissolution in your political system. Then the house will be divided against itself, and it must fall. The folly of some, the timidity of others and perchance the treachthe timidity of others, and, perchance, the treach ery of others in the South, may roll back for season the wave that shall overwhelm and destroy it; but it will be the reflux of the advancing, no the receding tide; it shall gather strength from every breaker, and will finally accomplish its mis sion. The first act of legislative hostility to slavery is the proper point for Southern resistance Those in advance may fall-it is the common history of revolutions-but the cause will not fall with them; no human power can avert the result it will triumph. Though hostile interference is the point of resistance, non-interference is not the measure of our rights. We are entitled to non-interference from alien and foreign Governments. England owes us that much; France owes us that much; Russia owes us non-intervention You owe us more. You owe us protection. With hold it, and you make us aliens in our own Government. Our hostility to it, then, becomes a necessity—a necessity justified by our honor, our interests, and our common safety. These are stronger than all human government. Your hos-tility is aggravated by the causes which you al-lege in its defence. We had our institutions when you sought our alliance. We were content with them then, and we are content with them now. We have not sought to thrust them upon you, nor to interfere with yours. If you believe what you say, that yours are so much the best to promote the happiness and good government of society, why do you fear our equal competition with you in the Territories? We only ask that our common Government shall protect us both equally, until the Territories shall be ready to be admitted as States into the Union, then to leave their citizens free to adopt any domestic policy in reference to this subject, which, in their judg ment, may best promote their interest and their happiness. The demand is just. Grant it, and you place your prosperity and ours upon a solid foundation; you perpetuate the Union, so necessary to your prosperity; you solve the true pro-blem of Republican Government; you vindicate the power of constitutional guaranties to protect political rights against the will of majorities. I can see no reasonable prospect that you will grant it. The fact cannot longer be concealed, the declaration of members here proves it, the action of this House is daily demonstrating it, that we are in the midst of a legislative revolution, the object of which is to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws, and to make the will of the majority the supreme law of the land. In this emergency our duty is clear; it is to stand by the Constitution and laws, to observe in good faith all its requirements, until the wrong is consummated, unquirements, which is to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws, and to make the will of the majority the suprements will contribute Philosophical, Histor Essays.

Mrs. Southwoath, Martha Russell, will contribute Philosophical, Histor Essays. quirements, until the wrong is consummated, unbook; it will then be demonstrated that the Con stitution is powerless for our protection; it will then be not only the right, but the duty of the slaveholding States to resume the powers which they have conferred upon this Government, and to seek new safeguards for their future security. It will then become our right to prevent the ap-plication of the resources of the Republic to the

maintenance of the wrongful act.

The gentleman from Massachusetts | Mr. Mann says the volcano is raging beneath our feet, that thunders are rolling over our heads, and that thick clouds are surrounding us. If it be true, let the aggressor tremble; we who are contending for a principle essential to our interest, our safety, and our political equality in this Union, can suffer no greater calamity than its loss. This is an appeal from the argument to our fears. I answer that appeal in the patriotic language of a distinguished Georgian, who yet lives to arouse the hearts of his countrymen to resistance to wrong: "When the argument is exhausted, we will stand by our arms."

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA Passenger Office, removed from il Park Row, New York, is permanently established at 179 Broadway, up stairs, for the accommodation of all persons aring to go to the golden land. hrough tickets in first class steamers, via of Isthmu cabin \$400, steerage \$300, should be secured four to six Ail necessary California outfits of the first class, and at the lowest prices, including quicksilver gold separators, California blankets-red, blue, green, and brown; California

Information always furnished free. Address April 18-3mi ARNOLD BUFFUM.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a decree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat'ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Kadisal. Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great codestastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the bro Reviews formerly-published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the a 'twantage, by this combination, of untiting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum
For any two of the Reviews, 5.00 do.
For any three of the Reviews, 7.00 do.
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 do.
For Blackwood's Magasine, 2.00 do.
For Blackwood and three Reviews 10.00 do.
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. CLURBING.

Four copies of anyor all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three the fourth copy being gratis. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Mar 21. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 fold st.

SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two mites south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth mouth, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Granmar, Composition. Book keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Brawing, Fainting, and Needlework. and Needlework.

Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astrony, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments

ces, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal

WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101 Bosely's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.—17

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the arger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1850. THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper. A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Ern. We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of hristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists :

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory unde

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States:

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Fre-Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies mpairs its energies, "!loys its good, and threatens its sta

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended ar to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further mended so as to give to the People of the several States th tection of their United States Senators, changing the term f office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separate from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reas limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our

Car That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in lin ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe

That restrictions on commerce among the several States

and between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given

as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. We have lately completed such arrangements for the For-BION CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

PARTMENT.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critica Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, MARTHA RUSSELL, and MARY In

VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of PORTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be Having thus made ample arrangements for the General

ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending as two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars. All communications, on business of the Era or for publication, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY.

SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS. JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S NEW STOCK

At No. 2. Milk street, Boston Is SURPASSINGLY RICH AND EXTENSIVE, and claims the early attention of all purchasers, at whole this assortment comprises all kinds of

SILKS FOR DRESSES. In black and fancy colors, superior qualities and styles, fresh and new.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

FRENCH SACKS, VISTES, MANTILLAS, And all articles that are worn as aubstitutes for shawls. Al-so, SILKS in the proper widths, for those who prefer to make these garments for themselves. MAKE these garments for themselves.

ALL KINDS OF CANTON AND INDIA

SHAWLS AND SILKS;
In particular, an immense variety of CRAPE SHAWLS,
embroidered, plain, and damask figured, in a full assortment of colors.

embroidered, plain, and damask figured, in a full assortment of colors.

BLACK INDIA SATINS and SILKS, all qualities.

CASHMERE SCARFS and MANTLES.

BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK SHAWLS.

BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK SHAWLS.

RAY STATE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS.

CAMELEON SATINS, all colors.

FRENCH SATINS, all colors.

BOMBASINES and ALPACCAS finest qualities.

WIDE SILK VELVETS, for Mantillas and Shawls. In brief, we would say to purchasers of the above Goode, in any quantity, small or large, that we can and will supply their wants at the lonest possible prices, and with such qualities and styles of goods as cannot be found at other stores.

JEWETT & PRESSOTT, March 14—3m No 2. Milk street, Boston.

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situated two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable auspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsis, Constipation, Diarrhose, Paralysis, Neuralsia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous diseases, under the superintendence of Dr. Dexter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts. Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quarity.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases.

the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest,"
re-action being then more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who
was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this
country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexthauatible ply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advant which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and p tices of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sitz bath. The douch has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with

is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrions and enterprising 'armers'. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity.

The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

Tamas—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Kight Dollars per week, which includes hoard treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly.

The water treatment is not a panaces that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Phila delphia, or at the institute, for which a fee of five dollars is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

Persons at a distance can obtain an opinion as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accommanded by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to Samusa Wans, Secretary, 56 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, or to Da Daxwin, on the premises.

Patients will be expected to bring with them two lines theets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the

Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or and die horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish a keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them weltaken care of, at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the institute to Red Bank.

Oct. 25—tf

FERDINAND MOULTON,"

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, No. 4 1-2 Court.

A House Lane, Bullimore.

During the session of Congress, he will give his personal attention to the prosecution of Caims before Congress and the several Departments.

All prefessional business a dressed to him at "Washington, D. C." or intrusted to Henry Stockbridge, Esq., 4 1-2 Court House Lane, Baltimore, will receive immediate attention. Refers to—

ention. Refers to—
Messrs. Cushing & Brother, Baltimore.
Hon. J. P. Hale Washington.
Dr. G. Bailey, Editor of the National Era, Washington.
Hon. T. Stevens of Pa., Washington.
May 2. TO INVENTORS

TO INVENTORS.

The subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Fatent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Modeis can be sent with perfectsafety by the Expresses. Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be postpaid.

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER.\*

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine, THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a sta-tionary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine now ofers for sale machines, and rights to use the same now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint elapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine heretofree invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,
May 2.—1y

Border street. East Boston, Mass.

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLIERY.

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one doo

west of Gilman's Drug Store. THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subsegniter has just opened a gailery as above, which he has fitted up in ele-gant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT.

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long exp-rience and great success embolden him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteer inches, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreotypes.

taken at start including the state of the start of the st LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun. Attorney and Counseller
at Law. Columbus, Obio. Office in Platte new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds.pnictually attended to THIS Establishment, having been completely relitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters, it is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and

Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Glen Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO. Gien Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850. April 25-3m

THE NEW GRÆFENBERG WATER CURE REPORTER

IS published monthly, containing thirty-two large octave pages, devoted to the dissemination of the principles of life, health, and true medical reform. It will aim to explain clearly, intelligibly, and scientfficially, the principles and processes of Hydropathy. HENRY FOSTER, M. D., Editor.

Regular Contributors. , Bedortha, M. D., New Lebanon Water Cure, N. Y. O. Gleazon, M. D., Glenhaven Water Cure, N. Y. V. Thayer, M. D., Cooperstown Water Cure, N. Y. H. Hayes, M. D., Greenwood's Springs Water Cure

C. Shiefsrdecker, Willow Grove Water Cure, O. Shiefsrdecker, Willow Grove Water Cure, Pa. S. Haughton, M. D., 51 Tenth street, New York One copy, one year
Five copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Twenty copies, one year

Address, post paid, R. HOLLAND, Publisher, Utica, New York. Jan. 31-3m BRATTLEBOROUGH WATER CURE ESTAB-

THIS Establishment, having been put in complete order,
is now commencing its sixth season. It has abundance
of the purest water, and ample accommodations for 140 patients. It is accessible all the way by railroad from Albany,
New York, and Boston. A detailed report of upwards of
300 cases treated there, during the year 1848, will be sent by
mail, on application to William Rodde, 322 Broadway, New
York. For further information, apply to the subscriber.

B. WESSELHOEFT, M. D.

March 21--3m

Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850. March 21-3m EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO., Washington, D. C., DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory note bank notes, and coin.

BANK NOTES.

Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best prices. DRAFTS. NOTES, AND BILLS, In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS

Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the mo

EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates. DOT Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M. Nov. 15-tf

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
South Bend, Indiana. Collections in northern Indiana
and south western Michigan will receive prompt attention.
April 18—6m MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!

W. B. JARVIS, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, will
give particular attention to the collection, in Ohio,
Michigan, indiana, illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, and
Wisconsin, of that class of claims long since marked as
"Loss," "Gone West," and "Not Collectable," by merchants, newspaper publishers, manufacturers, and others.
Five years' experience has given him confidence; hence
there will be no charge, but so Jar as collections are made,
except postage. Cards, giving references, terms, and instructions, will be sent in answer to post paid letters.

Dec. 20.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Cornhill-Frice, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

IARD OIL.

[MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and excented for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Changlas. About 5.

and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer
Jan. 20. 22 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, S Congress street; New York, Tribune Huilding; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestrut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

627 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is siso agent for the National Ben.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscribers effer for sale their steam Flouring and Grist Mill, situated in the village of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio. The railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati passes within nine niles south, and a plank road will be constructed from the railroad, through this place, to the part of Black River, eleven miles north—thus furnishing good cotveyance to bring wheat from the south, and transport flour to an Eastern market.

Said mill has three run of best burr millstones; a double engine, working at right angles, and is built of the best materials throughout: has a good run of custom, and can grind three hundred bushels of grain in twelve hours, with three cords of wood. Cost of wood, Se, per cord. This will be a first rate investment for a person having capital, and is now offered for sale on account of the health of one of the swness. Part of the purchase money may remain on hond and mertage.

April 18—cold.

\*\*Late CLERK ENTAB-THE BRIGHTERS AND CREETERS AND CR

LISHMENT, Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

CONTINUES to be open for the reception of invalids.

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of experience, enables Dr. Raele to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to meris the patronage of these who may place themselves under his care.

The leastloss is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half east of Brownsville. The daily intercourse between Pittuburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Torms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

No. 25 Cornhill.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the dity proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully relieited by Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 25 Cernhill. LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Larl. Apply to THOMAS EMEKY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. El Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.